

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
WESTERN DIVISION
Civil Action No. 5:13-CV-00527-F

U.S. TOBACCO COOPERATIVE INC.,)
U.S. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO)
GROWERS, INC., and BIG SOUTH)
DISTRIBUTION, LLC,)
Plaintiffs,)
v.)
BIG SOUTH WHOLESALE OF)
VIRGINIA, LLC, d/b/a BIG SKY)
INTERNATIONAL, BIG SOUTH)
WHOLESALE, LLC, UNIVERSAL)
SERVICES FIRST CONSULTING, A/K/A)
UNIVERSAL SERVICES CONSULTING)
GROUP, JASON CARPENTER,)
CHRISTOPHER SMALL, EMORY)
STEPHEN DANIEL, ALBERT M.)
JOHNSON, and other unnamed co-)
conspirators,)
Defendants,)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
Intervenor.)

ORDER

THIS MATTER is before the Court on the Plaintiffs' Motion to Seal pursuant to FED. R. Civ. P. 5.2, Local Civil Rule 79.2, and Section T of the CM/ECF Policy Manual. For the reasons set forth below, the motion is ALLOWED.

Plaintiffs seek to submit under seal Plaintiffs' Motion to Extend Discovery Deadline to Allow for a Continuation of a Rule 30(b)(6) Deposition, including all exhibits, as well as Plaintiffs' brief in support of their Motion to Seal.

The Fourth Circuit has directed that prior to sealing judicial records, a district court must first determine the source of the public's right to access the judicial records: the common law or the First Amendment. *Stone v. Univ. of Md.*, 855 F.2d 178,180 (4th Cir. 1988). If the common law right of access to judicial records applies, there is a presumption of public access to judicial records, which can only be rebutted if countervailing interests outweigh the public's interest in access. *Rushford v. New Yorker Magazine, Inc.*, 846 F.2d 249, 253 (4th Cir. 1988). “Some of the factors to be weighed in the common law balancing test ‘include whether the records are sought for improper purposes, such as promoting public scandals or unfairly gaining a business advantage; whether release would enhance the public’s understanding of an important historic event; and whether the public already had access to the information contained in the records.’” *Virginia Dept. of State Police v. Washington Post*, 386 F.3d 567, 575 (4th Cir. 2004) (quoting *In re Knight Publ. Co.*, 743 F.2d 231, 235 (4th Cir. 1984)). Where the First Amendment guarantees access to judicial records, such access may be denied only on the basis of a compelling governmental interest or other higher value, and only if the denial is narrowly tailored to serve that interest or value. *See Stone*, 855 F.2d at 180; *see also Haas v. Golding Transp., Inc.*, No. 1:09-CV-1016, 2010 WL 1257990, *7 n.4 (M.D.N.C. March 26, 2010) (substituting “higher value” for “governmental interest” in the context of a civil case involving nongovernmental litigants).

In weighing the competing interests between the presumption of access and the asserted reason for sealing, a court must comply with the procedure set forth by *In re Knight Publishing Company*. First, a court must give the public notice of a request to seal and a reasonable opportunity to challenge it. 743 F.2d at 235. Although individual notice is not necessary, a court must notify persons present in the courtroom of the request, or docket it “reasonably in advance of deciding the issue.” *Id.* A court must consider less drastic alternatives

to sealing, and if it decides to seal documents, it must “state the reasons for its decision to seal supported by specific findings, and the reasons for rejecting alternatives to sealing in order to provide an adequate record for review.” *Id.*

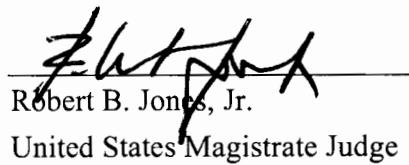
With respect to the pending Motion to Seal, the procedural requirements of *In re Knight Publishing Company* have been satisfied. No third parties or members of the press have attempted to file an objection to the Motion to Seal. Plaintiffs’ briefing suggests that only the common law right of access applies to the documents at issue in the pending motion to seal, and the Court has not located any authority to the contrary. For the reasons stated in the Court’s November 12, 2013, Order [DE-56], the Court finds that the parties have demonstrated that there is a significant countervailing interest in support of sealing that outweighs the public’s right in access to the documents. Specifically, Plaintiffs have shown that their Motion to Extend Discovery Deadline to Allow for a Continuation of a Rule 30(b)(6) Deposition, including all exhibits, as well as the brief in support of their Motion to Seal, contain information that could subject certain individuals to physical harm and/or harassment. The Court again finds that these individuals’ interests in their safety outweigh the public’s interest in access to the relevant documents. *See Dish Network L.L.C. v. Sonicview USA, Inc.*, No. 09-CV-1553 L(NLS), 2009 WL 2224596, at *7 (S.D. Cal. July 23, 2009) (finding that protecting the identities of individuals who had served as confidential informants, and thereby protecting them from being subjected to threats of physical harm, outweighed the presumption of access to court records). Additionally, the Court finds that Plaintiffs’ Motion to Extend Discovery Deadline to Allow for a Continuation of a Rule 30(b)(6) Deposition, including all exhibits, as well as the memorandum filed in support of Plaintiffs’ Motion to Seal, cannot be redacted in any meaningful manner, and therefore may be sealed in their entirety.

The Motion to Seal is ALLOWED. The Clerk of Court is DIRECTED to maintain the following documents under SEAL:

- (a) Plaintiffs' Memorandum in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion to Seal [DE-425];
- (b) Plaintiffs' Motion to Extend Discovery Deadline to Allow for a Continuation of a Rule 30(b)(6) Deposition, including all exhibits [DE-424 through -424-3].

SO ORDERED.

This the 26th day of July, 2016.



Robert B. Jones, Jr.
United States Magistrate Judge